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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL

## Arafat advocates boycott of U.S.

BAGHDAD, March 27 (R) — Palestine commando leader Yasser Arafat Tuesday night called for an Arab economic boycott of the United States, including the withdrawal of their petrodollars from U.S. banks.

Arafat was speaking at the opening meeting of a conference of Arab League foreign and economic ministers called to discuss how to implement sanctions against Egypt to punish President Anwar Sadat for signing Monday's peace treaty with Israel.

The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman said: "It is not sufficient to impose sanctions against Sadat only I call on you in the name of the Palestinian people, the PLO and the Arab nation to impose sanctions against the

### Dr. Yamani receives editors



Dr. Mohammad Abdo Yamani  
RIYADH, March 27 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Mohammad Abdo Yamani

disussed the development of the Saudi press and other issues of special interest to newsmen during a meeting with Saudi editors here Tuesday.

The minister said he was satisfied with national and international news coverage in the local media and lauded the role played by the press in highlighting the country's progress.

Dr. Yamani exhorted the editors to give special attention to the religious, moral and social values on which the country's development is based.

He promised to extend all possible assistance to publications to raise their international circulation "so that you may give a true image of the country's development."

engineer who has planned this plot."

"I call on you to take the most violent measures against the United States and its interests in the area," Arafat said.

Sanctions against the U.S. should cover the economic and trade fields and "petrodollars should be withdrawn," he declared.

Arafat urged Arab oil-producing states to refrain from providing Egypt with oil because oil supplied to Egypt "will turn to Israel under the terms of the peace treaty."

The commando leader, who was speaking at Baghdad's Qasr al Salam (palace of peace) where the conference began, said "America should understand that he who wants to cut my fingers shall have his hands amputated by us."

He proposed that Arab oil producers reduce their production by 30 per cent and raise their prices by a similar proportion.

The Palestinian leader spoke after the Deputy Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Saddam Hussein, opened the conference.

Hussein said the conference was taking at a crucial time unprecedented in the history of the Arabs.

He urged the Arab countries to strictly implement the resolutions of the Arab summit in Baghdad last November that called for the imposition of political and economic sanctions against Egypt if it signed the peace treaty with Israel.

Those summit resolutions represented the minimum level of sanctions, he said.

The conference opened after a day of protests and demonstrations in Baghdad against the Egypt-Israel peace treaty. Shortly before the foreign ministers began their talks at least 100,000 Iraqis marched through the streets of the capital in a huge officially-organized protest against the peace treaty.

Demonstrators chanted "Sadat agent of the Americans," during the three-hour march.

One group of women called President Sadat a traitor who no longer belonged to the Arab world. Other demonstrators called him a coward "capitulationist."

(Continued on back page)



ANTI TREATY: Protesters march in a demonstration in front of the Los Angeles Federal Building Monday, following the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty in Washington. (AP Photo)

## Oil price raised by nine per cent

GENEVA, March 27 (AP) —

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided Tuesday to raise the base price of crude oil 9.05 per cent on April 1, bringing it up to the price the organization had scheduled for Oct. 1.

OPEC said the meeting of its oil ministers also authorized member states to add surcharges of up to \$ 4 a barrel, depending on the market demand.

The 9.05-per cent increase will raise the price for Arabian Light crude, the benchmark of the industry, from \$ 13.34 for a 42-gallon barrel to \$ 14.55.

OPEC in December agreed on a four-stage schedule of increases totaling 14.5 per cent by Oct. 1. The price went up 5 per cent on Jan. 1, to \$ 13.34, and the second increase to \$ 13.84 was scheduled for April 1.

Analysts said the price rise is already in operation and EEC officials said their main concern was that OPEC would decide on a further increase for 1979.

They said any rise made it still more difficult for the Community to free itself from recession because it pushed up inflation and cut growth.

Analysts said, it appeared unlikely that the highest surcharges will be applied as long as the market remains balanced. But a shortage of oil for technical or political reasons could force addition of high surcharges.

The base price decided upon was an apparent victory for OPEC moderates.

Iran had been demanding an increase in the base price of 29 per cent.

The trade-off the moderates apparently had to make was in allowing the large surcharges.

Foreign exchange markets reacted calmly to the OPEC decision. In Zurich, the dollar middle rate was quoted at 1.68535 in early afternoon trading, up from 1.6804 Monday.

Dealers said the price increase was expected, although they conceded the surcharge range pro-

(Continued on back page)

**Front to keep positions in North Yemen.**

BEIRUT, March 27 (R) — Sultan Ahmad Omar, leader of the Aden-based National Democratic Front of Yemen, said Monday his troops would not withdraw from positions they held in North Yemen.

He also said at a press conference here that his forces were observing a ceasefire between North and South Yemen arranged by the Arab League earlier this month.

The Front, which vowed to continue fighting until either the San'a government had been overthrown or agreed to meet the Front's demands which included a government of national unity, claims that its forces have occupied three towns inside North Yemen.

CAIRO, March 27 (Agencies)

— Egypt announced Tuesday it was freezing its activities in the Arab League in the face of efforts to isolate it for signing peace with Israel.

An official Egyptian source, who did not wish to be identified, said "this step shows we are determined to carry out the provisions of the treaty."

The timing of the announcement made it obvious that Egypt had decided to cease its work in the league on its own before the other Arabs took a resolution stripping it of membership.

Referring to the Arab attacks against Egypt and efforts to move the league headquarters out of Cairo, the statement said:

"Egypt...announces that it is freezing its activities in the league until the day when wisdom prevails over emotion, and seriousness prevails over irresponsibility. Egypt will continue to refrain faithful to the aims of the Arab nation..."

The Egyptians maintain that it is not possible to expel a league member. Hence the statement carefully spoke of suspending activities rather than withdrawing from the league altogether.

"We will not recognize any decisions taken henceforth by any Arab League Council meetings outside Cairo," the source said.

The statement said efforts to isolate Egypt would backfire, and termed them "attempts to undermine the Arab League charter and to destroy Arab legality..."

In a related development, the Egyptian national airline, Egyptair, Tuesday decided to "temporarily suspend" its flights to Syria, Iraq and Jordan, Egyptair official sources said.

In Washington, meanwhile, Israel's Menahem Begin and President Anwar Sadat, after proposing President Jimmy Carter for the Nobel Peace Prize, went to the American Congress Tuesday with their sometimes divergent visions of a peaceful Middle East.

The Israeli prime minister broached the Nobel Prize idea at a gala dinner in a tent set up behind the White House Monday night. The Egyptian president rose quickly to support the idea.

Responding to the suggestion, Carter, at least partially serious, declared:

**Sadat, Begin meet Congress**

## Egypt halts League activities

"If the next nine months of negotiations (on implementing the treaty) are completely harmonious, ... then I might consider accepting their nomination. But otherwise, they've made their treat in vain."

Members of the Senate and the House questioned Begin and

Sadat at separate sessions Tuesday in Capitol Hill office buildings.

Congress will be asked to authorize the \$ 4.8-billion package of grants and loans Carter is proposing for Israel and Egypt, in furtherance of the treaty.

Immediately after Monday's

## Rallies, bombs denounce treaty

BEIRUT, March 27 (Agencies) — Yasser Arafat put Palestinian commandos in Lebanon on alert Tuesday and vowed to escalate action against Israel until an independent Palestine is created.

Meanwhile, many foreign governments denounced the treaty signed Monday by Egypt and Israel, and even those which reacted favorably said more is needed to be done to solve the Palestinian question.

The PLO claimed responsibility for two bomb blasts in Israel. And in Paris, a third blast detonated by a previously unknown group injured 26 people at a hotel for Jewish students.

Thousands of angry demonstrators marched through the streets of Damascus and Baghdad, demanding death to President Anwar Sadat for signing the pact with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

Foreign and economy ministers of 18 Arab countries opposed to the U.S.-sponsored peace treaty assembled in the Iraqi capital to decide whether to impose political and economic sanctions against Egypt. (See separate story.)

King Hussein of Jordan, a traditional ally of the United States who was disgruntled by the treaty, wound up a 24-hour trip to Syria and Iraq. He reportedly tried to avoid a clash between Arab hardliners and conservatives on the sanctions issue.

The Kremlin reacted angrily Monday to the treaty, saying "it serves only the expansionist designs of Israel and its accomplices."

Just as the treaty was about to be signed in Washington, the official Soviet news agency Tass carried the text of a joint Soviet-Syrian communiqué on Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko's just-completed visit to Damascus.

The top-level policy statement said the Soviet Union and Syria resolutely condemned the treaty as one directed against the interests of the Arabs, including the Egyptian people."

Chinese media Tuesday reported without comment the signing of the treaty but diplomats said the wording of the news reports indicated the pact was not welcome to Peking.

Peking has good relations with Egypt but also supports the case of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has a mission in the Chinese capital.

The nine nations of the European Economic Community said the treaty was "a first step" towards a Middle East settlement.

A joint communiqué was released through the French Foreign Ministry to coincide with the signing in Washington.

France alone among the Nine had been balking at a formal European endorsement of the accord, informed sources said.

Right up until the communiqué was released, French government officials were saying there had been no final decision on a joint statement.

Earlier Tuesday Syrian foreign minister met with French President

(Continued on back page)

treaty signing, which Carter hailed with the cry, "peace has come," he conferred with a score of Democratic and Republican congressional leaders on the aid proposals.

In another development Israeli radio said Tuesday night that Begin's trip to Cairo, originally scheduled for next Monday, has been postponed for a week.

The state radio's correspondent in Washington said the Egyptians had asked more time to prepare for the visit.

Meanwhile, the West German government said Sadat will fly to Bonn Thursday from Washington for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

His one-day visit was arranged during a visit in Bonn last week by Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak, a spokesman said.

Sadat is expected to seek West German aid for Egypt's economy and political support for broadening the peace initiative following the spokesman said.

Sadat and Begin stressed U.N. interest in keeping peace in the Middle East in their conferences Tuesday with congressmen.

Begin, addressing a large gathering of senators in the Senate caucus room, urged Congress: "Don't doubt our intentions. Don't doubt our resolve to live in peace with all our neighbors."

He called Israel "the only stable democracy" in the Middle East and one of America's staunchest allies in the world. Although he did not make direct reference to the estimated cost of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty to the United States, Begin stressed that it would be in American interests to continue aid to his country.

Sadat, speaking to less than half the House of Representatives membership gathered in the ways and means committee room, acknowledged that "much has been said about the United States paying the price of peace."

Sadat, speaking to less than half the House of Representatives membership gathered in the ways and means committee room, acknowledged that "much has been said about the United States paying the price of peace."

"We do not view the matter in these terms," Sadat said. "Peace is too precious to be an object of bargaining."

He nonetheless made a pitch for U.S. military support, which he said would help Egypt guard the

(Continued on back page)

Scores said killed

## Iran army, militias clash with Turkomans

TEHRAN, March 27 (Agencies) — Fierce street fighting raged Tuesday in the Iranian town of Gonbad Kavus near the Soviet border, between army troops and militiamen on the one side and guerrillas of the Turkoman ethnic minority seeking more self-rule.

The Israeli prime minister broached the Nobel Prize idea at a gala dinner in a tent set up behind the White House Monday night. The Egyptian president rose quickly to support the idea.

Townspeople, stranded in their homes and reached by telephone from Tehran, said scores of people were believed killed and more than 100 wounded since fighting erupted Monday.

It was the second revolt within a week by an ethnic minority in Iran, following last week's three-day uprising by Kurds in the western town of Sanandaj.

Premier Mehdi Bazargan Tuesday bowed to pressure and replaced Gen. Mohammad Vali Gharani as armed forces chief of staff.

(See related story on page 3)

Gen. Gharani, appointed after the revolution which toppled the Shah last month, had been accused by leftist groups of being pro-American.

Gharani was also accused by Kurds of ordering helicopter gunships to fire down on civilians in Sanandaj during last week's battle in which around 100 people died.

The fighting in Gonbad Kavus had striking similarities to the Kurdish uprising.

Like the Kurds, the Turkomans are largely opposed to the projected Islamic republic of religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini.

The Turkomans, skilled horsemen, total about 100,000 in the province of Mazandaran along the southern shores of the Caspian Sea. Many of their forebears came south from the Soviet Union after the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution.

The fighting in Gonbad Kavus began after Islamic militiamen fired on a 20,000-strong Turkoman rally in favor of more self-government.

The council will convene again Wednesday, though informed sources said the two absents are unlikely to change their minds and attend.

"It would be pointless to attend

The Kurds gained major concessions, although only verbally, after government and religious leaders negotiated a ceasefire in Sanandaj last week. Under a seven-point government plan, the Kurdish language will be taught in Kurdish area schools along with Farsi (Persian) for the first time and Kurds will be appointed to the top administrative jobs in their region.

One telephone caller from Gonbad Kavus said the fighting went on into the early evening despite heavy rain. "All we can hear is thunder, rain and gunfire," the caller, a Turkoman teacher, said.

"Friends who have been to hospitals have seen 12 bodies and many wounded. The victims in local hospitals are mostly Turkomans. The militia and army casualties are apparently being taken to Gonbad Kavus."

In a separate development, Iran officially advised Central Treaty Organization members Tuesday that it has pulled out of the defense alliance.

The advisory was made by the foreign ministry in writing to ambassadors of Cento members Pakistan, Britain

**Cooperation to continue****Swedish farm minister ends 'successful' visit**

By Timothy Sisley

JEDDAH, March 27 — Swedish Agriculture Minister Erik Eklund left here for home Tuesday after a three-day visit to the Kingdom that he described as "a success."

Speaking to "Arab News" before his departure, Eklund said that he and Saudi Minister of Agriculture and Water Dr. Abdul Rahman Al-Sheikh had agreed to

only a visit to establish "first contacts" and to survey the lie of the land.

Eklund also Tuesday held talks at Jeddah airport with Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal, with one of whose companies the Swedish firm Alfa-Laval is building a SR140 million dairy farm in Al-Kharj that is planned to come into operation at end of this year. They discussed, among other things, establishing a similar farm in the Western Province to supply fresh milk to towns in the Hejaz. Fresh milk is unobtainable in Jeddah while Riyadh has a small supply from dairy farms at Khari.

During their stay in Riyadh, Eklund and his delegation visited irrigation and drainage installations at Hofuf and a ground water pumping and purification station in Salboukh that provides drinking water to Riyadh.

Eklund said Tuesday that his government was interested in supporting agricultural cooperation with the Kingdom, but after he had made the contacts it was up to universities and companies in Sweden to find markets.

He was accompanied by a small delegation of civil servants from his ministry, two academics from Uppsala, the agricultural university near Uppsala, executives of the firms VBB, Alfa-Laval and Agricorut and a representative of SAPP, a body which groups 40 companies in the agricultural and agricultural industry business.

**Miteb lets Riyadh drain deal**

RIYADH, March 27 (SPA) — Minister of Public Works and Housing Prince Miteb as acting minister of municipal and rural affairs Tuesday signed a SR12.16 million, nine month contract with a specialized company for changing domestic sewerage connections and the storm water drainage system in Riyadh.

**Islamic fund discusses \$19m budget**

JEDDAH, March 27 (SPA) — The fourteenth session of the Islamic Solidarity Fund concluded its deliberations here Tuesday, having discussed the fund's new draft budget of \$19 million, which will be submitted to the next month's Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Rabat.



UMRAH: Comoro Islands President Ahmed Abdullah Abdur Rahman, center, leads his country's delegation in the Minor Pilgrimage Monday night.

**Comoros president ends 4-day visit**

JEDDAH, March 27 (SPA) — President of the Comoro Islands Ahmed Abdullah Abdur Rahman and his accompanying delegation left here for Abu Dhabi Tuesday after a four-day visit during which

Saudi Arabia committed \$15 million in aid to the Indian Ocean islands.

He was seen off by Prince Saud

ibn Abdul Mohsen, deputy governor of Mecca, Lt. Gen. Mansour Al-Shoaili, commander of the western district and Abdul Aziz Jokhdar, director of the Jeddah Branch of Royal protocol.

**Mutawwain alerted****Ministry bans mixed dressmaking**

JEDDAH, March 27 — The Ministry of Interior has forbidden women to be measured for dresses in dressmaking shops run by men and ordered the closing of changing rooms in tailoring or ready-to-wear shops where men are present.

In a report from Taif, "Al-Medina" said Tuesday that the ministry had forbidden male tailors to take measurements of women or to be with women in changing rooms.

The order also said that shops should be inspected carefully and "suspicious back doors" eliminated. Entrances to shops should afford a clear view of what happens inside.

"Suggestive" photographs

should also be removed from dress shops.

The ministry also asked the Society for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice—the mutawwain—to enforce the order and ensure that every shopkeeper follows the order and displays the notice of it prominently.

Meanwhile in Jeddah, "Al-Jazira" reported Public Security will post a wireless patrol in the suq next month.

Quoting the Public Security Department, the paper said that

**Bride goes for SR10**

JEDDAH, March 27 — A Saudi from Buraidah this week gave his daughter away for a bride price of only SR10 as "an example against inflated demands," "Al-Jazirah" reported Tuesday.

the foot patrols will look after security and behavior in the suq during the day and patrol on motorcycles at night.

The patrols would be linked to mobile units through the central operations center now being installed.

Dr. Zubair discussed with

**East Province governor opens 4th health parley**

DAMMAM, March 27 (SPA) — The Fourth Saudi Medical Congress opened at King Faisal University here Tuesday with Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsen ibn Jilwi officiating.

In a speech to physicians from Saudi Arabia, Europe and the United States, Dr. Jazairi said that the Kingdom was almost alone in treating nationals and foreigners entirely free of charge.

Chinese officials educational cooperation as part of a cultural agreement signed by the two countries in 1975.

The Saudi academics also visited cultural establishments.



Sheikh Hisham Nazer



Mr. Schwing



Shaikh Fouad Bakheit

**MR. GERHARD SCHWING  
PRESIDENT  
SCHWING CONCRETE  
PUMPS COMPANY  
IS VISITING THE KINGDOM**

Mr. Gerhard Schwing President of Schwing Concrete Pumps Co. has arrived Jeddah the day before yesterday, on Monday March 26, from Germany on a three-day visit as a guest of BAKHEET ESTABLISHMENT FOR MACHINERY.

Sheikh FOUAD BAKHEET President of BAKHEET EST. For Machinery will hold a reception in the honour of Mr. Schwing and his accompanying guests at Kaki Hotel — Jeddah.

A number of high ranking officials and leading businessmen of the Western Region will attend the reception.

Mr. Gerhard Schwing, during his stay, will also visit the sites where he can see the concrete pumps which have been manufactured by his company at work.

Due to their high quality and performance the concrete pumps of Schwing Concrete Pumps Co. played and still do, a great role in the construction development of the Kingdom. The orders of the contractors and the construction companies of Schwing German-made concrete pumps reflect the very high opinion they have acquired in their field.

They are being manufactured under the guidance of highly skilled engineers. They are capable of resisting and working under the roughest conditions and weathers all over the world. So, we will not go so far to say that Gerhard Schwing Concrete pumps to the world wide.

Mr. G. Schwing started his visit by inaugurating Schwing Pumps Section in the exhibition organized recently in and by Bakheet Est. For Machinery on Madina Road.

In this exhibition expertise for maintenance and spare parts from Schwing Co. will be present.

As a matter of fact, this new section is the outcome of 3 years of continuous cooperation between G. Schwing Co. and Bakheet Est. to serve their clients in the Kingdom.

**Miteb lets Riyadh drain deal**

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colours and style you like best: to say nothing of the many other options available.

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comfort and enjoyment in mind.

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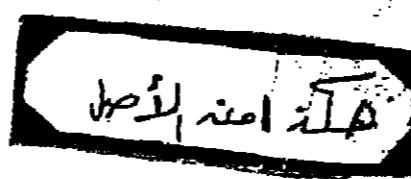
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## Bhutto's jailers said to get his death warrants

ISLAMABAD, March 27 (AP) — Warrants for the execution of former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto have been received by officials of the Rawalpindi Central Jail, informed sources said Monday, starting a seven-day countdown for his execution.

Bhutto's last hope is a grant of clemency from Gen. Zia ul-Haq. The warrants reportedly were issued by the High Court in Lahore.

That court had jurisdiction over the Bhutto case because he was convicted of a murder committed in the city.

There was no official confirmation that the warrants were served.

Once Bhutto is informed of the receipt of the warrants, the seven-day period for him to seek

U.K. spurns boycott of Israel

London, March 27 (R) — The British government, in a policy statement on the Arab boycott of Israel, has announced it deplored and opposed all trade boycotts which lack international authority.

A Department of Trade statement, aimed at giving guidance to British firms, said the ministry "does not recognize the boycott administration and has no formal communication with the boycott offices."

The government's policy is to maintain friendly relations with the Arab states and Israel and it is therefore against the introduction into commercial documents and transactions of clauses and undertakings which are intended to restrict the commercial freedom of British firms to trade with all countries in the Middle East, it said.

The statement said government did not want to interfere with a firm's ability to decide its attitude towards the boycott.

But it added, "It believes that companies will wish to bear in mind this statement of general policy and to avoid, as far as possible, giving undertakings which limit necessarily their commercial freedom."

executive clemency begins.

Bhutto and his family have said they will not seek clemency, because he would have to admit that he committed the crime. Bhutto insists he is innocent.

Any Pakistani can apply to Zia, seeking executive clemency or reprieve for the condemned former prime minister.

Bhutto was convicted of conspiracy to murder for ordering the killing of a political opponent in 1974.

The death sentence was passed March 18, 1978 by the Lahore Court. Bhutto's appeal of the sentence was rejected by the Supreme Court of Pakistan, the nation's highest civil court.

Bhutto petitioned the Supreme Court for a review of any possible legal errors in the verdict. It was unanimously rejected by the Supreme Court March 24, and that marked the end of Bhutto's Court of Appeals.

### Clemency?

If Zia receives no clemency application for Bhutto, he can direct jail authorities to proceed with the execution.

Zia may also postpone the execution indefinitely. The clemency petitions for those convicted with Bhutto were sent to Zia several weeks ago but he has announced no decision.

In the past 21 months, the president has rejected nearly 400 petitions for executive clemency from common murderers.

He did not pardon a single murderer whose death penalty had been confirmed by the Supreme Court. Zia has said several times that he cannot interfere with or overturn the Supreme Court. He has also described Bhutto as a common criminal.

Pakistan-based ambassadors of the European community sent Zia a joint appeal Monday. Other ambassadors are also likely to do so, according to information available here Monday night.

### Numeiri to hospital

KHARTOUM, March 27 (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri left here Tuesday for a 10-day vacation in London, the Sudanese news agency said.

According to the agency he will undergo unspecified medical checkups.



INSPECTION: Egypt's Defense Minister Hassan Ali is shown the XM-1, the U.S. Army's first turbine-powered battle tank. The minister visited the Aberdeen, Maryland, testing ground March 23. Standing at the top is Maj. Gen. Labib Sadek who joined the minister on the ride. (AP photo)

### Stockholm protests to Moscow

### Swede accused of spying in Mideast

STOCKHOLM, March 27 (R) —

he said. — A former Swedish security police officer who served with United Nations troops in Israel has been charged with spying for a foreign country and Sweden has lodged a strong protest with the Soviet Union over the case.

Prime Minister Ola Ulsten said the officer, Stig Bergling, 42, had sold secret information to the Russians.

"We have appointed a commission to see what can be done to avoid a similar case in the future."

Bergling, who served with United Nations troops in Israel, was remanded in custody Monday.

Magistrate Thorsten Cars said Bergling admitted at a closed hearing to taking photographs of secret documents and selling them to foreign agents in the Middle East between 1973 and 1978.

The foreign ministry spokesman said the Soviet ambassador to Sweden, Mikhail Yakovlev, was called in and handed the Swedish

protest.

The court was told that Bergling began photocopying the documents in the early 1970s and kept copies in a case deposit box until he was sent to the Middle East in late 1973 to serve with the Swedish contingent of the U.N. peace force.

Magistrate Cars said Bergling approached foreign agents and sold the documents to them over a five-year period until November last year for several thousand dollars.

Most of the dead were

About 60 per cent of Iran's 430,000 man army deserted last month with only a handful returning despite urgent appeals issued by the government. The navy and Air Force remained intact.

Sloppy handling of weapons and accidental shootings among the largely inexperienced former students and workers who have replaced regular soldiers as the country's main security force has been blamed for at least 70 deaths in the last month.

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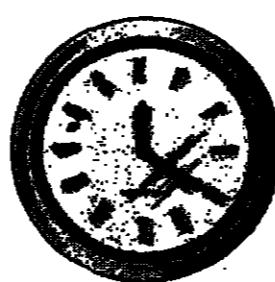
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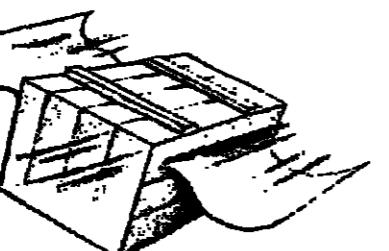
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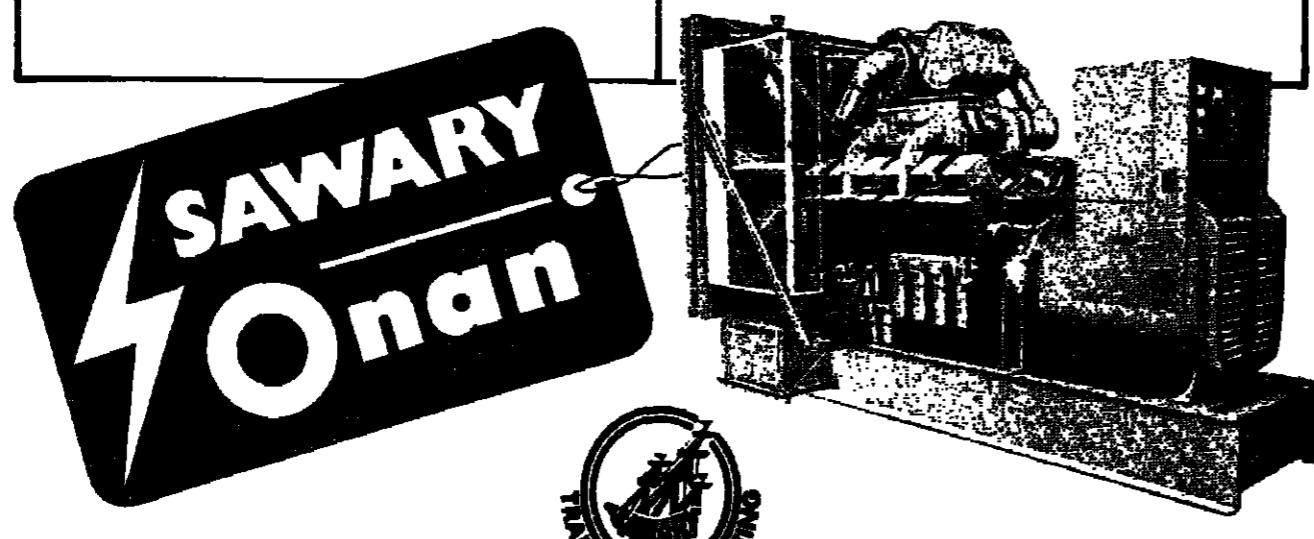
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### Town inundated as dike bursts

## 73 missing in German canal flood

NUREMBERG, March 27 (AP) — At least 73 persons were missing Tuesday after a dike burst on the Rhine-Main-Danube shipping canal and flooded a suburban town, Nuremberg police said.

Nineteen families, each with two to three members, and 35 other residents were unaccounted in the disaster, "but we hope that most of them are staying with friends and haven't been able to report in yet because of telephone and power cuts," police said. "We'll have a clearer view in a couple of hours."

Helicopters rescued at least 300 persons from the town Monday afternoon, plucking many from the roofs of their homes where they fled to escape the flood. The water spurted from a 15 to 20-meter wide section of the dike that burst without warning. The canal is still under construction and is not yet open to traffic.

The cause of the break has not

been determined, but police said the dike may have burst under the pressure of water flowing into the section for the first time in a test.

A dam along the canal also developed cracks and there were fears it might also give way.

The flood devastated rows of houses below the dike and swept

cars away. Foundations and shattered walls of buildings dotted disaster site Tuesday where crews were searching for more victims.

The water receded about three hours after the break and flowed into the nearby Regnitz river.



### Labor gains three votes but odds against survival

LONDON, March 27 (R) — Prime Minister James Callaghan Tuesday gained three vital votes in a last-ditch maneuver to keep his minority government in power.

But the odds still appeared to be weighed fractionally against his survival in a knife-edge vote of confidence Wednesday night which could launch Britain into an early general election.

Three Welsh Nationalist members of Parliament agreed to back the government provided it pays compensation to Welsh quarrymen suffering from lung disease.

Their deal — one of the Nationalists described it as "quite brazenly cynical" — assured that Wednesday's censure motion will be decided by only one or two votes.

Some politicians speculated there could be a dead heat, in which case the speaker of the House of Commons automatically casts a deciding vote in the government's favor.

Opposition leader Margaret Thatcher's hopes of defeating Callaghan hinged on the 10 Ulster Unionists, protestant MPs from Northern Ireland.

Relishing their deciding role, most of the Unionists were keeping the main political parties in suspense.

One of them has emphatically stated he will back the government but the other nine, under heavy pressure from their constituents, looked more likely to vote against it.

In that case the no confidence motion will be carried by 314 votes to 312, with two Northern Ireland Catholics probably abstaining.

If Callaghan — Tuesday, celebrating his 67th birthday — is defeated, an election will follow with the Conservatives going into the campaign as firm favorites. Latest opinion polls give them a 13 per cent lead over Labor.

### Eight years for bank fraud

## \$10m U.S. computer embezzler jailed

LOS ANGELES, March 27 (R) — Computer consultant Stanley Riffkin has been sentenced to eight years imprisonment for stealing \$10.2 million from a U.S. bank, after a judge rejected his offer to lecture police on computer fraud.

Riffkin, 32, stole the money — one of the biggest thefts in American history — from the Security Pacific National Bank by making a 10-cent telephone call to the bank last October and using his knowledge of the bank's computer system to transfer money to Switzerland.

Before Federal District Court Judge Mairi Byrne imposed sentence, he rejected a plea by Riffkin, made in a six-page letter, to be placed on probation with the provision that he lecture police and banking authorities on computer fraud.

"If you can't deter yourself, how can you deter other?" Byrne asked.

Riffkin's lawyer, Robert Tallcott, argued that his client's actions were motivated by an unconscious desire for self-annihilation, and to imprison him for a long period would be counter-productive.

Riffkin said he helped to set up a system to make one of the bank's wire transfer rooms run automatically if the main system failed.

He later returned to the wire room and obtained the code and the means of identification for workers authorized to make transfers, he said.

He went to Geneva and bought

diamonds with the transferred money and brought them back to the United States in a plastic bag in his suitcase. U.S. customs officers searched his luggage but did not find the diamonds, he added.

After trying to sell some of the diamonds in the United States, he was arrested at Carlsbad, California, on Nov. 6 and the diamonds were seized.

Two soldiers were reported wounded.

Most of the shooting took place Saturday night in the Managua working class neighborhoods of Bella Horizonte, Rubenia and Salavadorita.

A central morgue official said ten bodies of civilians remained in the morgue. It was not immediately known whether they were guerrillas. The dead included civilians caught in crossfire, he said.

The National Guard communiqué identified the casualties as members of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, a group that has been trying to overthrow President Anastasio Somoza's authoritarian regime for two decades.

### Two National Guards die in Nicaragua skirmishes

MANAGUA, March 27 (AP) — Two soldiers were killed and 21 civilians wounded in sporadic clashes over the weekend with guerrillas, the National Guard says.

Two soldiers were reported wounded.

Most of the shooting took place Saturday night in the Managua working class neighborhoods of Bella Horizonte, Rubenia and Salavadorita.

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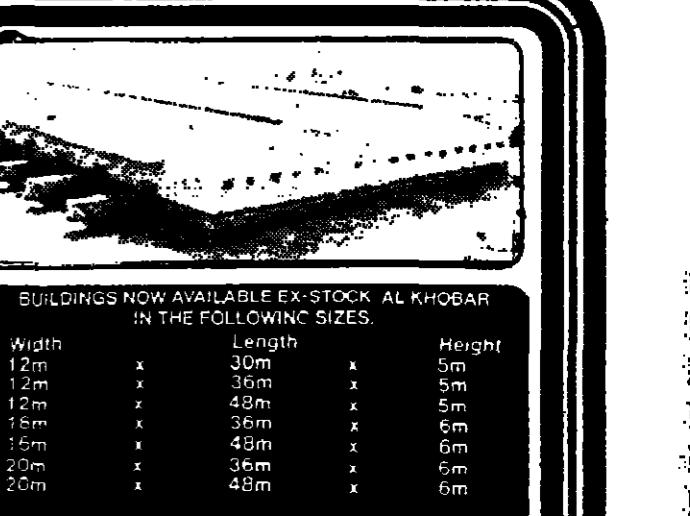
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## Laotian troops gathering on border, Chinese claim

KUNMING, China, March 27 (R) — Laos, which ordered all Chinese experts to leave the country this month, has reinforced troops along its border with China, senior Chinese officials in this south China city say.

The officials in Kunming, capital of Yunnan Province bordering Laos and Vietnam, said the withdrawal of Chinese road builders and other technicians from Laos

### India parliament rejects Narayan death censure

NEW DELHI, March 27 (AP) — The Indian parliament has rejected an opposition motion to censure Prime Minister Moraji Desai for a false report that elder statesman Jayaprakash Narayan had died.

The motion, backed by members of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress party and other opposition parties, Monday night lost on a voice vote. Desai's Janata Party holds 303 of 544 seats in the ruling lower house.

Desai has apologized for conveying the false report to parliament last Thursday. He said the intelligence officer who dispatched the unverified death report from the Bombay hospital where Narayan is fighting for his life has been suspended from duty.

Janardhana Poojary, a member of Mrs. Gandhi's party, declared during a heated debate that the disco showed that Desai's government was unfit to govern.

Desai supporters acknowledged that the government had blundered but said it was a worse blunder for the opposition to try to make political of it.

Narayan, a respected politician of long standing, is suffering from severe kidney disease.

In Bombay, a British surgeon who flew in from London specially to examine the ailing statesman Monday ruled out a surgical operation as "highly dangerous."

In his present weak state, Mr. Narayan is unlikely to survive an operation, "Dr. Jeffrey Marston of London's Middlesex Hospital said.

The 76-year-old Narayan was flown to Bombay last week after he suffered rectal bleeding in

would be completed soon. They spoke of the "unfriendly atmosphere" toward China on the Lao side of the frontier.

At the same time, tension continues along the Sino-Vietnamese frontier to the east, with reports from officials in Yunnan and Guangxi Zhuang (Kwangsi Chuang) Autonomous Region bordering Vietnam of sporadic Vietnamese shelling of Chinese

territory.

"The situation is that they shell and shoot against us and we retaliate, but there is no direct confrontation," a senior Yunnan official said.

An official in Guangxi said there had also been Vietnamese incursions into the region on March 18 and 19 after China announced the complete withdrawal of its troops from Vietnam on March 16.

He said the Vietnamese had been driven back.

The Chinese have so far refused to give an overall military evaluation of the conflict, which started on Feb. 16.

On the Lao border, officials in Yunnan said Monday all was normal along the Chinese side of the frontier but they spoke of an anti-China atmosphere in Laos. They also quoted Chinese technicians returning from Laos as saying they had been told by local people that Vietnamese troops had also moved close to the Chinese frontier in Laos.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam had accused China of massing troops along the Lao border towards the end of Peking's attack into Vietnam. Provincial officials in effect denied this Monday by saying all was normal along the Chinese side of the frontier.

They said the main route through southwest Yunnan into Laos remained open.

On the Sino-Vietnamese sector of the border, Chinese officials in Guangxi and Yunnan spoke of sporadic shelling by the Vietnamese, with retaliation from the Chinese side.

### Banning of bomb article threatens U.S. argument

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., March 27 (R) — A legal battle loomed Tuesday over a federal judge's decision to ban publication of an article on the secrets of the hydrogen bomb because he saw it as harmful to U.S. security.

The decision by U.S. District Court Judge Robert Warren Monday marked the first time in American history that a court had imposed press censorship on the

ground of national security.

Warren ruled that the constitutional right to press freedom was not paramount over national security.

Lawyers for the magazine that had planned to run the article said they were preparing to fight the decision all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. They said the first step would be to appeal as quickly as possible to the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago.



WELCOMED: The U.S. freighter Letitia Lykes at Shanghai Port recently during welcoming ceremonies by American and Chinese officials. It was the first time an American ship had docked at a Chinese port since the Communist takeover in 1949. (AP photo).

## Vietnamese suffer new losses in Cambodia, guerrillas say

BANGKOK, March 27 (AP) — Guerrillas of the fallen Cambodian regime claimed Tuesday they had killed or wounded more than 300 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed six military vehicles in recent fighting in six areas of Cambodia.

Meanwhile, sources at the Thai-Cambodian border said Pol Pot troops had staged attacks against the key frontier crossing town of Poipet early Tuesday.

It said that under the toppled regime of Premier Pol Pot the Vietnamese stationed three divisions along the border between Laos and Cambodia and used the Lao embassy in Phnom Penh to carry out espionage.

The broadcast said guerrilla forces scored fresh victories March 17-23 in Ratanakiri province in the northeast, Kompong Cham, Kompong Thom and central part of the country, along Highway Four from Phnom Penh and the sea and at Battambang on the northwest.

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## ARAB STRATEGY

One of the more unfortunate features of Arab politics is the tendency to react to events instead of initiating them. The current meeting of foreign and finance ministers in Baghdad is another manifestation of that tendency.

The meeting takes place at a time when tempers are running high and the temptation to act impulsively must be very great indeed. But it is this very attitude that has contributed to the string of setbacks that helped allow Egypt to dissociate itself from the rest of the Arab world. To avoid similar tragedies, the conference must act with courage, wisdom, and above all, level-headedness — a difficult combination under the circumstances, but an absolute necessity.

The conference must also take a long and serious look at the current Arab strategy, assuming there is one, and work out a realistic alternative. Mere rejection of acts like the tragic Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, will not regain the Arabs Jerusalem, nor the West Bank or the Golani. But a true collective approach does have a better chance of achieving that. The issue that has plagued the Arab world has been the lack of consensus even on the most elementary issues, but now the stakes are far too high to allow the luxury of traditional flights of rhetoric. To say that the future of the whole Arab world is at stake is an understatement, and unless the Arabs appreciate the gravity of the situation, they are likely to get a very rude awakening.

As a group, the Arab world has the resources and ability to build itself into a formidable power that would be less vulnerable to global strategies. The opportunity provided to the Arab world to regroup is slipping away fast, with Egypt being the first casualty. But to fall back to a mood of resignation and recrimination is to throw away possibly one of the last chances for the Arabs to be Arabs and not merely a grouping of states — each seeking its own narrow objectives and strategies. Only as a unit can they survive and persevere as a nation whose aspirations and desires are not subject to outside factors.

Will the Arabs seize their opportunity?

## Cambodian scene

By Harish Chandola

Phnom Penh

Thousands of Cambodians are now criss-crossing their war-torn country, returning home from centers where they were concentrated by the ousted Pol Pot regime.

The roads are filled with them. Although there is no public transport, people are carrying their meagre belongings in makeshift push-carts and in baskets on their head.

A few lucky ones push bicycles with improvised saddle-bags. The very fortunate have bullock-carts.

One legacy of Pol Pot, ousted by a Vietnam-backed offensive, was the destruction of family units.

Wives often were sent to one place to work, husbands to another and children to a third. As a result, thousands are still searching for members of their families before heading back to their home villages.

And those who do get home often find their houses have been destroyed and the fields left uncultivated for three years.

Some are putting up new mud and thatch huts or repairing their old wooden houses. But others are on the move again, searching for a place to make a new start.

Many people are trying to enter Phnom Penh itself.

But the new authorities, aware that the capital has no food or work, is attempting to discourage them.

In the city, there would be the prospect of starvation. In the countryside, they can at least plant vegetables or tapioca.

If, as the authorities are encouraging them to, they begin planting a short-term rice crop early next month, they will at least have grain to eat three months later.

As I travelled by road to Svay Rieng and Prey Veng provinces, I saw many shanty towns that have already sprung up to house the returnees. I saw one elderly man straightening a rusty tin can to add to his collection of house-building material.

The countryside in these provinces was desolate, scattered with ruined houses and fallen fields. We drove for over a hundred kilometers across this once fertile land without finding a patch on anything was being grown.

Irrigation canals on either side of the main road connecting Cambodia and Vietnam have dried up.

Most ponds had dried up too. But in those that still had some water, or even just mud, groups of returnees were looking for — and occasionally catching — fish. Those who did took them to nearby huts to barter for other goods.

Only on reaching the provincial capital of Prey Veng did we see cultivated land.

But even Prey Veng, like all other Cambodian towns and cities, was almost empty, almost as if it had been stricken by plague. Most of the timber houses perched on tall concrete stilts contained nothing but the odd calendar on the wall or pictures drawn in chalk by children.

In the rectangular openings of the market drains, we saw skulls and tombs of those who had been killed at the end of January — the last days of Pol Pot's rule.

The new authorities say Pol Pot's officials brought their enemies to the central market for punishment.

We saw a torture chamber with hand irons and bars to which people were tied. There were also coals in which rods were heated to use on those who refused to answer questions.

On the other side of the market stood a large wooden block where victims were decapitated. It was caked with dried blood.

Several skulls were lying near the blood. (R)

## Away from Geneva

By Rudy Abramson

WASHINGTON — In October 1972, the Carter administration threw U.S.-Israeli relations into an uproar by issuing a joint declaration with the Soviet Union designed to pressure Israel and its Arab neighbors into returning to the Geneva conference on Middle East peace.

What infuriated the Israelis then was that the declaration not only implied full Soviet partnership in the Mideast peace process but spoke of legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. It appeared to be a watershed in U.S. Mideast policy — one that Israelis read as a dangerous shift, as a clear step toward an imposed peace by the superpowers.

By the time the ink was dry on the declaration, President Carter and his foreign policy lieutenants were trying publicly and privately to settle the storm, to assure Israel that there would be no imposed peace, that the United States was not about to endorse the notion of a Palestinian state.

Ironically the statement that threw Mideast policy into confusion and compounded Carter's already serious problems with American Jewish voters, played an important part in bringing about the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty.

In the view of many U.S. experts on the Middle East, it was a key element behind Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's decision to go to Israel less than two months later.

The Sadat visit to Jerusalem in November 1977 was indisputably the turning point that finally put the Egyptian president, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Carter on the road toward the treaty.

Sadat clearly was unhappy at the prospect of the Soviet Union having a key role in Middle East negotiations; a little more than two years earlier, he had expelled Soviet advisers from Egypt. He did not like the idea of a Geneva conference where he stood to be cornered by radical Arab leaders.

Past events had put Sadat in a position where a dramatic initiative was possible.

By breaking with the Soviets, he had taken Egypt out of the direct East-West struggle in the Middle East and eliminated Egypt's military and economic reliance on Moscow. He had established himself as a leader who was much more a nationalist than a practitioner of Arab politics.

His country's modest military achievements in the 1973 war had made it possible for Egyptians to see themselves negotiating with Israel as equals rather than as the vanquished. He had told the Egyptian people after that struggle that they had "saved the honor of Egypt and the pride and dignity of every Egyptian."

The prospect of Washington and Moscow jointly convening the Geneva conference may have provided the last bit of incentive Sadat needed to move toward direct negotiations with Israel.

Another new factor was Begin. A former terrorist, a product of the rightist Likud bloc, unknown outside of Israel until the surprise defeat of the country's Labor government, Begin had been in office less than six months when he formally invited Sadat to Israel.

Begin's election had been widely viewed as a setback to the prospects of peace. He immediately seemed to confirm the worst suspicions of his critics when he rejected any possibility that Israel would withdraw from the territories it had occupied in the June war of 1967.

"You don't annex your own land," he said. "It's our land."

This was a key issue, and one on which the Labor Party had indicated relative flexibility.

In the United States, there were gloomy forecasts immediately after the elections that Begin would not be able to form a government, and that new elections would come in weeks.

Observers of the Middle East believed at the time that a less rigid Israeli government would be able to make a peace agreement with Egypt once the direct negotiations had started.

But in retrospect, some treaty supporters believe Begin's election was fortunate.

In a way, Begin was in the same political position as President Richard Nixon when Nixon moved to normalize relations with Mainland China and when he concluded the first strategic Arms Limitation Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Conservatives who otherwise would have been likely to oppose both the China initiative and the arms treaty supported them because they supported Nixon.

Similarly, Begin's conservative origins have lent credibility to the treaty with Egypt among Israeli conservatives.

Once the direct negotiations were begun, President Carter's personal tenacity was vital in keeping them going when it appeared that peace was about to slip away.

But perhaps as important as the three personalities involved and their face-to-face negotiations was a change in U.S. policy and a decision by Sadat to take the risk of arranging a separate peace with Israel.

Making a full circle from 1973, when it favored a Geneva conference — including Palestinian representation — to work toward a comprehensive Middle East peace, the Carter administration significantly narrowed its objectives.

The treaty is still viewed in Washington as the cornerstone of a comprehensive settlement dealing with the other Arab states. But since direct negotiations began, the administration has been content to focus on Egypt and Israel.

If the direct negotiations had failed, the chance of renewed warfare was real, even though it had elapsed since the last fighting and a U.N. peace-keeping force remained in Sinai.

For all three countries, the world oil situation, the Iranian revolution and Soviet involvement in the fighting between North and South Yemen served to increase the urgency of the negotiations.

The road beyond the treaty promises to be as tough as the one just traveled. Indeed, it is possible that the treaty itself could lead to violence.

Having come this far, some observers believe that the United States might have to consider again a role for the Soviet Union in moving toward a comprehensive agreement, that Soviet help may be necessary before there is any chance to bring other Arab states into a settlement.

Possibly within the next few weeks, President Carter is expected to go to his first summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. Asked whether the Middle East would be an important item on their agenda, an administration official said "yes, the United States wants to discuss its concern over the Soviet Union's providing arms and advisers to South Yemen in its conflict with the North." — (LAT)

## saudi press review

Commenting on the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, "Al-Nadwa" said the Arab states "should now be even more on their guard against the enemy because it is more likely to sweep through Egypt and into the rest of the Arab world."

"The Arabs are entitled to take any action they find necessary to protect themselves, including carrying out the resolutions of the Baghdad summit. But it should be made clear that these measures are not against the Egyptian people, since the people are not responsible for the treaty. They were not consulted, but they will be the main losers."

"The Bagdad sanctions were intended to deter the advocates of reconciliation who have taken a line that is contrary to Arab interests. The people of Egypt will suffer, not because of the sanctions, but because of the treaty which will isolate them from the mainstream of the Arab nation. Doors

that were open to them will now close. They will soon discover that they are being exploited by the Israelis as they turn Egypt into a market for Israeli products."

"The sanctions are intended to jog the Egyptian people into reacting against the treaty which is bound to isolate them and throw them into a Zionist-imperialist orbit," the paper added.

"The Arab foreign ministers meeting in Bagdad should work on repairing the damage done by the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty and study the consequences and come out with a proper strategy to serve Arab objectives," according to "Al-Medina".

"Arab rights will not be lost just because of the Camp David agreement, but because of failure to respect Arab resolutions."

The paper called on the Arab states "to chart out a plan of action and come out with alternative to solve the Arab-Israeli dispute whether by war, peace or an



## Military balance in the Middle East

By Drew Middleton

WASHINGTON — A new power structure in the Middle East could evolve from the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, in which Israel and a rearmed Egypt, both supported by expanded United States military involvement and arms deliveries, would more than balance Syria, Iraq and Libya, and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

United States and NATO analysts believe that this structure will emerge in time, if relations between Cairo and Tel Aviv continue to be good and if the United States visibly increases arms transfers and projects its naval and air power in the area.

"If the Sixth Fleet is going to use Haifa," an experienced British analyst said, "I see no reason why it should not use Alexandria as well."

The signing of the treaty has already had one significant military result. By eliminating the Egyptian threat to Israel's western frontier, the treaty has enhanced Israel's ability to deal with any other combination of Arab powers.

Although the Soviet Union greeted the treaty with the expected denunciations, military analysts in Washington and Europe fear that the waters in the Middle East are still troubled enough to encourage Soviet fishing.

Iran, an expert on the area pointed out, has proved that even the strongest states are vulnerable to internal stress. His opinion was that Moscow must now look at Gulf states and the Sudan in an entirely new light.

Another military problem that could arise from the new alignment of the United States with Egypt is the latter's strong military and political ties with the Sudan, which in the last decade has been threatened by Libya and is deeply concerned over Ethiopia's close ties with the Soviet Union.

The primary task in establishing the new power structure in the Middle East, according to the analysts, is the rearmament of Egypt.

Egypt has virtually cut off from spare parts and sophisticated improvements for its mostly Soviet-made arms inventory, which includes about 1,600 medium tanks, over 600 combat aircraft including MiG-21s and 23s, Su-20s, and 12 submarines and five destroyers. Some spare parts arrived in 1976, but the ground, sea and air forces' inventory, according to experts, shows a large number of tanks, aircraft and surface ships immobilized for lack of spare parts.

Troubles ahead for M.E. peace

By Robert Cullen

WASHINGTON — This peace treaty that was supposed to come easily after President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem. It did not.

The 16 months of bitter wrangling ended to set the stage for Monday's White House peace ceremony between Egypt and Israel now serves to underscore the difficulty that lies ahead.

The questions that must be confronted involve emotions and interests more vital than the ones settled by the treaty. If they are not settled, then the document signed with pomp and prayer by Jimmy Carter, Anwar Sadat and Menahem Begin may not survive.

The elements of the bargain that Sadat and Begin signed on the White House lawn Monday was implicit in Sadat's decision to visit Jerusalem 16 months ago.

Egypt was willing to make peace with Israel in return for the Sinai and some assurances that Israel would agree to a solution to the Palestinian question — a solution that could be swallowed by the Arab world.

The first part of the package was easy. Israel had no historic claim to the Sinai. Peace with Egypt was clearly worth the price of its return.

From the beginning, it was the Palestinian issue that caused delay.

Sadat felt he could not sign a separate peace. It would have desecrated the concept of Arab unity which Egypt has long supported.

At the Camp David summit, Carter forged an agreement to tackle the process in two phases. The first would be the Egypt-Israel treaty. The second would be a long-term program to grant autonomy to the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza while negotiating over

their ultimate fate.

Most of the delays and problems in writing the treaty stemmed from President Sadat's desire to make the treaty contingent on a satisfactory solution to the Palestinian question and Israeli Prime Minister Begin's insistence that the treaty stand on its own.

Finally, that problem was resolved by a side letter in which Egypt and Israel agreed on the "goal" of completing the initial phase of the autonomy program within one year.

If they are to meet that goal, they must solve problems that have proven intractable until now.

## Batik : 'more than just a piece of cloth'

By Edna Greene

DHAHRAN — To the unschooled eye, those brightly colored pieces of cloth known as batik may seem like interesting

out in an equally anonymous textile mill. Of course, the unschooled eye would be wrong, as Holger G. Schmalz is quick to point out.

"Batik is not just a piece of cloth, as one might call it unknown-

Schmalz said, "Each and every batik is a unique piece of art: an art that is far more complicated and time-consuming than, for example oil painting or any other kind of painting."

Leonardo de Vinci might demur

and South America, Schmalz feels there can be no doubt about the absolute superiority of Indonesian batik.

"The 'tjanting' — a wax-filled pen used to draw patterns on cloth — is unique to Indonesia," he said. "The invention of the tjanting made possible advances in fineness of the lines and complexity of patterns. It can be deduced, from an ancient scroll found in Southwest Java, that in the 12th century fine batik was already being done by women with the tjanting."

Anyone who has attempted to do the simplest batik pattern must view the intricate and colorful patterns shown in the batiks contained in the exhibition with awe and appreciation.

Each one of the 280 framed or mounted batiks is unique in design and pattern. The prices range from SR15. to SR 3,500. The cost involved does not depend primarily on the size of the piece; the intricacy of the pattern and number of colors used strongly influences the value.

Each hanging is designated by a number, and an accompanying price list is available. The only problem with the display is that it is difficult to picture any particular piece in your home with such a profusion of batiks on view.

Anyone visiting the exhibition should plan to spend a fair amount of time in order to fully appreciate the variety and quality of the displayed batiks.

Other articles, especially from Indonesia, are also available. A fair selection of clothing made from batik material including dresses, shirts, and women's blouses as well as dress lengths of material can be purchased. Silver jewelry, some new and a few old, unique pieces and wood carvings can also be seen.

The main emphasis of the exhibition however is the batik "paintings." The artists have chosen a variety of subjects to depict. Traditional subjects of scenes from the "Ramayana," an Indian epic, are displayed alongside more modern

interpretations of extremely stylized and abstract patterns.

"Each main batik area in Java has its own favorite motif and color combination, and one can usually tell the place of origin of a traditional batik from these two aspects taken together," said Schmalz.

Today leading Indonesian

artists working in batik are exhibiting their works in Amsterdam, Paris, London and New York, where their products fetch incredible sums and recognition among quite a number of connoisseurs. Spock and Schmalz plan to bring their exhibit to Houston in December.

Spock and Schmalz are interior

decorators who have been working in the Middle East for four years. After a year in Tehran, they moved base to Dubai where they opened an interior design business.

Their exhibition was an experiment. While decoration houses they were often asked to include

batik wall hangings in the decor. The potential market seemed intriguing. In March, 1978 they held their first exhibit and that, as well as subsequent displays, was so successful they decided to close their decorating business and concentrate mainly on exhibiting and selling Asian crafts, especially batik.



Some of the Schmalz and Spock batiks at the Dhahran Ramada

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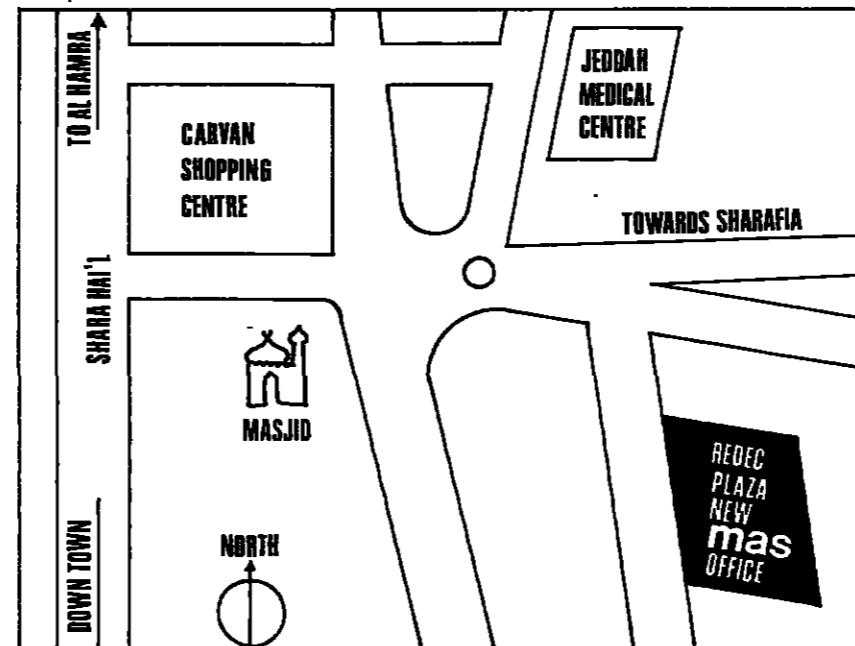
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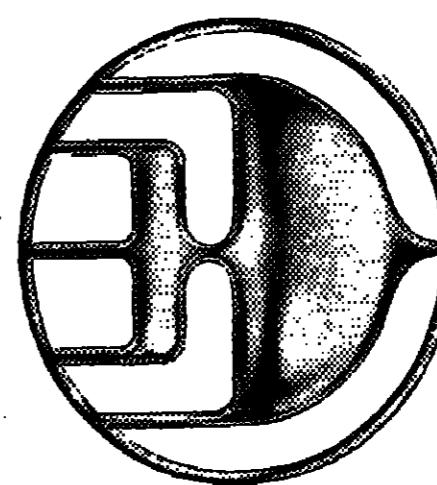


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RABBIT REVEALED: Volkswagen's new convertible model of the compact car the "rabbit," unveiled recently at the Geneva auto show.

## Who pays the artist's bill?

By Jeremy Taylor

**PORT OF SPAIN**, Trinidad — Since the steel band was invented here nearly 40 years ago, its sound has never been absent from the annual Carnival which erupts on the annual pre-spring festival. But it was this year, when the players — the panmen or panists, as they are called — carried out their threat to boycott all the official proceedings.

They went on playing for the crowds of masqueraders in the streets; but the bands that approached the official competition centers organized by the government's Carnival Development Committee stopped playing put their sticks in their pockets and passed the judges either in silence, hating defiant slogans, or maintaining a bare dirge-like rhythm just to keep the revellers going.

The dispute is basically over money, and the level of appearance fees which bands should receive. The Trinidad government, which traditionally subsidizes the steel bands, had offered to increase fees this year, but not to the level the panmen want (about

1,000 pounds sterling or \$2,000). And when the cabinet refused to ratify a compromise agreement worked out between the Education and Culture Minister and the panmen's organization, Pan Trinbago, the players responded with a boycott which was almost totally effective.

During the days of Carnival, there were several rather inefficient bombing attempts in Port of Spain: one was aimed at the home of the Education and Culture Minister, the others at various Carnival competition centers. There were no injuries and little damage, and police declined to link the incidents to the boycott.

But behind the boycott lies a much fundamental problem, which affects many Third World artists: the problem of who is to play patron when a highly developed art has only a very small market to support it. Many of Trinidad's steel bands are supported by commercial sponsors, but by no means all; the players are amateurs, often unemployed, who master the music for Carnival over two or three months. Hardly any read music, and learn instead by rote.

The cost of producing a big steel

band, of perhaps 100 players, for the Carnival can be enormous: perhaps \$20,000. The smallest instrument, the tenor pan (made from the top or so of an old drum) costs more than \$200. Bands have to pay musical arrangers, buy instruments, tune them and blend them and paint them, perhaps pay for a large practice site, pay enormous transport and outfitting costs. And, until this year, the appearance fee amounted to barely \$2 a head.

Panmen are used to struggle, and the names of some of today's bands date back to the early years when there was fierce and violent competition between them and a terrible battle against middleclass rejection: Desperadoes, Renegades, Pandemonium, Invaders.

Today's steelbands are highly accomplished musically and an object of intense national pride. But inflation and cost escalation are catching up with them, and neither the government nor commercial sponsors are prepared to increase subsidies indefinitely. And because the Carnival is billed as a "people's festival," it is difficult to raise admission prices to concerts sufficiently to cover the panmen's demands. — (OFNS)

Even should border negotiations begin, the Chinese and Vietnamese are hard bargainers, as the world has seen. Talks between the two nations over the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam broke down last year.

**BANGKOK** — Although Chinese troops are withdrawing from Vietnam, the struggle between the two Asian Communist nations is still in its infancy and promises to be as prolonged, and as bitter, as the split between China and the Soviet Union.

Many of the elements of the Sino-Soviet split — a contested border, rivalry for influence, perceived betrayal and a failure to work out a mutually satisfactory partnership between nations of unequal power — brought about the deterioration of Sino-Vietnamese relations.

China's Feb. 17 invasion was the first major battle, but it was launched, diplomats here believed, only after Peking had written off any prospects for friendly relations with Hanoi and geared itself for a long confrontation.

Vietnam has made it equally clear that the contest will be long and bitter. While hailing what it calls a victory in resisting China's armies, Hanoi repeatedly proclaims in its official media that "it is certain that the Peking leaders have not woken up to reality."

The next stage is likely to center on prolonged arguments over the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

Vietnam has agreed to border negotiations, but only after China withdraws its troops to the other side of the historical borderline." Any hopes that such negotiations might begin soon seem threatened by the Hanoi Foreign Ministry's allegation that the withdrawing Chinese are moving border markers. Vietnam is not going to open formal negotiations until it is satisfied that the border markers are as they were before Feb. 17.

Even then, however, China and Vietnam disagreed over small pieces of territory. Chinese Vice Premier Li Xian-nian told a Japanese newspaper recently that the disputed areas total only about 35 square miles. While Vietnam accepts the borders drawn by Vietnam's French rulers and China in the late 19th century, China wants these small adjustments because it regards this boundary as one forced upon China when it was feeble.

Even should border negotiations begin, the Chinese and Vietnamese are hard bargainers, as the world has seen. Talks between the two nations over the ethnic Chinese in Vietnam broke down last year.

Reports of Peking wallposters questioning invasion have been highlighted in Hanoi's news media as signs that the invasion has created divisions in China that will affect "the political life of those responsible for the war."

In an echo of its position in negotiations with the United States, Vietnam has said: "The Chinese leadership miscalculates if it believes that what it could not obtain through war it can obtain at the negotiating table."

Thi-Chinese are no less eager to press for leadership changes in Hanoi. But the unity of the top Vietnamese leaders has been remarkable in a decade which saw Deng purged twice in Peking.

As when Sino-Soviet ties ruptured, it seems likely that the Chinese and Vietnamese leaders personally involved in events of the last year will have little inclination to forgive. China's decision to end aid to Vietnam and pull out advisors last summer paralleled the way the Soviet Union treated China.

The late Premier Chou En-lai complained bitterly that when the Russians withdrew they took all their plans and blueprints, making it even harder for China to continue projects already under way. It seems unlikely to diplomats here that China had forgotten its own bitterness when it decided to take home its blueprints as well as its advisers.

The Chinese aid cutoff and the reductions in foreign aid by Sweden, Denmark and Australia that followed the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia have put new pressures on Vietnam's already ailing economy.

Hanoi also has drawn Laos and its new regime in Cambodia into a united anti-Chinese stand. After its own invasion of Cambodia, which brought worldwide denunciation of Hanoi, Vietnam has won back some of its former image as a small nation defending itself against a giant.

China and Vietnam have each made clear they want to cause problems for their adversary wherever the opportunity arises.

China's Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping has promised Chinese support to the Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting the new Vietnam-backed regime in Phnom Penh.

Because Deng's own statements have made him the architect of the Chinese invasion, Vietnam has called on the Chinese people to remove him from power.

constant, wearying Vietnamese counterattacks. The level of conflict will decline, analysts believe, with each nation looking for diplomatic rather than military ways to inflict wounds.

China will continue its support of the Khmer Rouge, hoping to bleed Vietnam's army and economy as the guerrillas have been doing with some success since Phnom Penh fell in January. China also has great capacity for infiltrating small arms or guerrillas into northern Laos, and China and Vietnam could resume small-scale probes across their mutual border like those that preceded the invasion.

The Communist Party of Thailand is another target of the Chinese-Vietnamese rivalry. Its leadership is aligned with China, but many of its estimated 10,000-12,000 guerrillas have been trained by Vietnamese. Their sanctuaries are in Laos and Cambodia, where they will be in contact with Vietnamese, not Chinese.

The Sino-Vietnamese confrontation ends an era of Indochina politics. China said its invasion was launched to teach Vietnam a lesson. Hanoi already knew the lesson: that once again it is engaged in a long struggle. — (WP)



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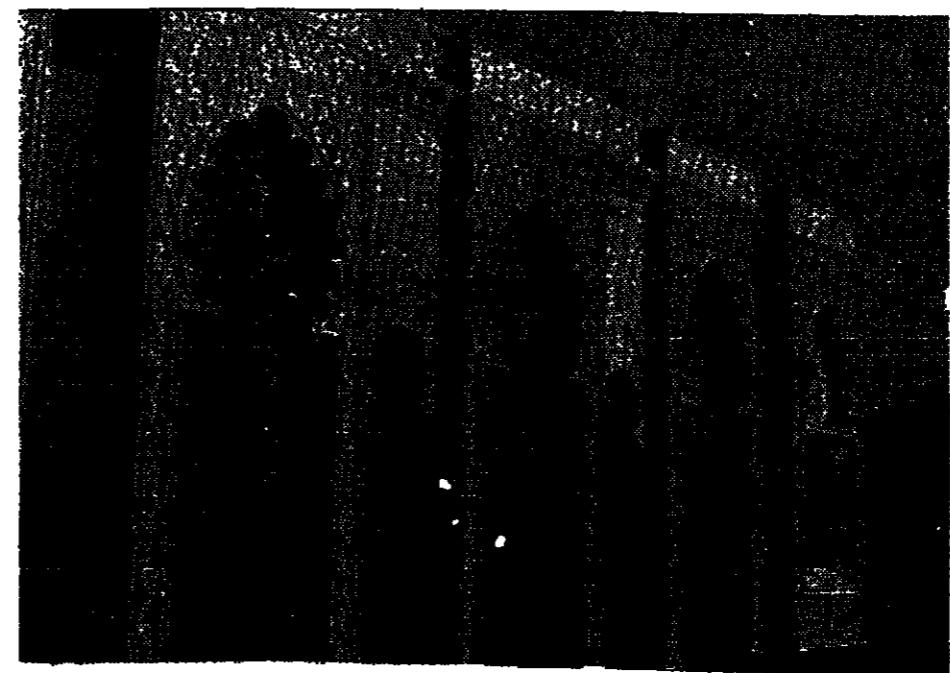
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DANGERS : Javed Miandad, left, and Asif Iqbal running between the wickets.

## Early breakthrough vital to Aussies

PERTH, March 27 (AP) — Captain Kim Hughes will ask fast bowlers Rodney Hogg and Alan Hurst for a final special effort Wednesday morning in a last ditch bid to help Australia beat Pakistan in the second Test at the WACA ground.

Hughes, who is almost certain to be sidelined because of a badly sprained right ankle, said that it was essential for Australia to

make an early breakthrough.

"We have still got a chance of winning if we take two or three wickets in the morning," Hughes said. "What happens in the first hour is likely to determine the result."

Pakistan will resume its second innings Wednesday morning, after Tuesday's rest day, at 19 for one, still 31 runs in arrears.

## Chappell hits 2nd century as Supertest finally starts

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, March 27 (AP) — Greg Chappell collected his second successive century of the series as Australia scored 262 for six on the opening day of the fourth World Series Cricket Supertest against the West Indies, belatedly underway in Guyana Monday after delays due to rain and a riot.

Chappell followed his 115 in the third Supertest in Trinidad with another flawless display, scoring 113 as the Australians overcame a faltering start to attain a comfortable lead in a match now reduced to three days.

Scheduled to begin Friday, the match put back to Sunday by heavy rains last week which left the ground saturated. Then no play was possible Sunday when spectators, angered by the reluctance of the umpires and the teams to start proceedings, rioted.

Organizers announced Sunday night the match would be abandoned and replaced by two one-day matches but cancelled plans because the contract with the ground owners was only for one match.

A group of 300 spectators grew to 11,000 when word got round play was on — half an hour late.



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- If the successful bidder fails to pay all costs and remove the vessel within twenty days of notification mentioned above he will forfeit his security deposit and lose all claims.
- Jeddah Port Management reserves its right to accept or reject any or all offers.

(FOUAD M. MOKHTAR)  
DIRECTOR GENERAL  
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT

## NASL season opens with drought of goals

NEW YORK, March 27 (R) — Bobby Stokes, who clinched Southampton's shock victory over Manchester United in the 1976 English Football Association Cup Final, scored the opening goal of the new North American Soccer League season.

Four matches were played and Stokes found the net after 75 seconds for the Washington Diplomats against Fort Lauderdale.

The Diplomats finally won 2-1 but goals were scarce in the other matches.

Former Manchester United and England goalkeeper Alex Stepney made a fine debut for the Dallas Tornado which beat the Detroit Express, 1-0. Brazil's Zecaquinha scoring for Dallas.

The Express clearly missed England international Trevor Francis who, on a flying visit from English champion Nottingham Forest, scored six goals in a friendly against the New York Cosmos last week.

Nigerian Chris Nwokocha hit the only goal in the Memphis Rogues beat the Philadelphia Fury, 1-0, while Peter Nover of West Germany scored for the San Diego Soccers in a 1-0 win over the California Surf.

Over 43,000 fans watched the opening four matches at the start of the 13th NASL season.

The Cosmos are favorites to win their third successive championship with a star-studded team that includes Franz Beckenbauer of West Germany, Italy's Giorgio Chinaglia, Carlos Alberto and Marinho of Brazil and England's Dennis Tueart.

Johnston set for America London, March 27 (AP) — Controversial Scots soccer star Willie Johnston Tuesday turned down an offer from English First Division club Queen's Park Rangers and is set to join the Vancouver Whitecaps.

The physiotherapist who is treating the ankle injury has advised Hughes to rest Wednesday.

The ball is only six overs old, and if Hogg and Hurst can take wickets before lunch Pakistan will be in trouble.

Hogg and Hurst have been the heroes of the Australian team this season, but both are exhausted after an extremely strenuous program of Test, Shefford Shield and one-day cricket.

But both are geared for a final burst to help Australia end a disappointing summer on a high note.

In first-class games this season Hogg has sent down 401 overs for 71 wickets and Hurst has taken 60 wickets from 421.1 overs.

Hughes said he felt that left-hand medium pacer Geoff Dymock could pose problems for the Pakistani batsmen with his ability to push the ball across the right handers towards the slips.

"The biggest dangers are Zabeer Abbas, Javed Miandad and Asif Iqbal," Hughes said. "So we will be flat out to get these three out."

The physiotherapist who is treating the ankle injury has advised Hughes to rest Wednesday.

This will mean that the 22-year-old Andrew Hilditch, playing in only his third Test, will be in charge of the Australians.

The West Bromwich Albion winger, sent home from the 1978 World Cup finals in Argentina

after a drugs scandal, has opted to spend the next three years playing in the North American Soccer League.

Although Johnston has still to complete negotiations with the Canadian club, he told Steve Burtnshaw — manager of Rangers — that he is not interested in moving to London.

Johnston said: "I've got to think of my family and my future."

The brilliant and hot-tempered Johnston, who still hopes to play for a British club during the American winter, will cost Vancouver 100,000 pounds (£ 200,000).



INJURED : Arsenal's Brian Talbot

## Arsenal League loss dims Wembley hopes

LONDON, March 27 (R) — Arsenal had its hopes of Football Association (F.A.) Cup success blunted Monday night when it dropped a 4-2 Division One contest to lowly Bolton Wanderers.

Arsenal faces Wolverhampton Wanderers in the Cup semi-final Saturday but after last Saturday's 1-1 draw with Manchester City at home and Monday night's away defeat, it cannot face the match with too much confidence.

With midfield genius Liam Brady missing through injury and still doubtful for Saturday, Arsenal's problems were com-

pounded when midfielder Brian Talbot went off with a twisted knee midway through Monday's second half.

On a quagmire of a pitch Alan Gowling netted twice for Bolton in the first half and Frank Worthington converted two penalties in the second. David Price got one back for Arsenal before the break and Mark Heeley notched the second late in the game.

West Bromwich Albion kept alive its chances of the First Division title by beating Derby, 2-1. It now has 42 points, six less than pace-setter Liverpool, but has played two less matches.

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# East bloc cheap labor said to cost West jobs

GENEVA, March 27 (AP) — The International Federation of Chemical, Energy and General Workers' Unions (ICF) Tuesday blamed large Western companies for shifting production to communist countries and causing factory closures at home by dumping the newly produced goods in the West.

ICF particularly denounced joint ventures in rubber, synthetics and chemicals involving buy-back and exchange arrangements to repay Western credits and supplies of technology. It said more jobs may be lost as a result and named some of the companies that are involved.

Western technology supplied to the East by multinationals accounts for about three quarters

## Dollar rallies in Tokyo

LONDON, March 27 (AP) — The dollar edged up in Tokyo and was little changed to slightly lower on Europe's money markets Tuesday. The price of gold was unchanged in Zurich and slightly up in London.

Dealers said the market is marking time while it awaits a decision on oil pricing by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meeting in Geneva. One dealer commented that there will be only minor fluctuations in exchange rates until the final pricing decision is announced.

In Tokyo, the dollar finished the day at 207.025 Japanese yen, slightly up from Monday's close of 206.425 yen. Trading was moderate.

Morning dollar rates in key European financial centers, compared with Monday's late rates:

Frankfurt — 1.8577 West German marks, down from 1.85875.

Zurich — 1.6808 Swiss francs, virtually unchanged from 1.6804.

Paris — 4.2787 French francs, virtually unchanged from 4.2785.

Rome — 838.25 Italian lire, down from 839.10.

Amsterdam — 2.0049 Dutch guilders, down from 2.0065.

In London it took \$ 2.0565 to buy a British pound Tuesday morning. This was a marginal gain for sterling as it took \$ 2.0530 to buy a pound late Monday.



Helmut Schmidt  
Schmidt doubts efficiency of commodity fund

BONN, March 27 (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has expressed doubts about the working of an international fund to stabilize commodity prices.

The chancellor said at dinner during a two-day banking conference Monday night he did not believe the so-called Common Fund agreed between industrial and developing states would have a great future.

Schmidt added that he preferred a system of stabilizing the losses in export revenues of raw material producers.

But the chancellor said he nevertheless supported the Common Fund agreed in negotiations within the framework of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Geneva last week.

"We sometimes have to accept developments without being totally convinced of their efficiency," Schmidt said.

The \$ 750 million fund is aimed at protecting raw material producers against fluctuations in commodity prices on the world market.

Levinson claimed the CIA report published in "Trade Papers" predicted that buy-back and exchange arrangements in Occidental's joint venture with the Soviet Union for the production of ammonia will lead to estimated annual Soviet sales of 3.15 million tons of ammonia in the period 1978-87.

**Report sees Japan biggest exporter by mid-nineties**

COLOGNE, West Germany, March 27 (R) — Japan will be the world's biggest exporter by the mid-nineties, outstripping both the United States and West Germany, the German Economic Institute has forecast.

An institute report said Monday Japan already dominated exports in several fields, accounting for three-quarters of motor-cycle exports, 70 per cent of radios and 40 to 50 per cent of ships, tape-recorders and calculators.

With an annual export increase of 19 per cent, Japan had boosted

## Oil price worries fuel market decline

NEW YORK, March 27 — The stock market opened lower Monday and kept on declining all day. Fear of higher oil prices, higher interest rates and continued inflation were contributing factors to the market's poor showing.

At the close the Dow Jones Industrial Average was off 4.93, transports rose .15, and utilities lost .23. Volume was 23.4 million shares, and losers outnumbered gainers by a 2 to 1 margin. The American Stock Exchange was off .33.

Growth and glamor issues declined with Johnson and Johnson off 2/4 to 68 1/4, Merck lost 1 1/2 to 66 1/2, Smithkline off 1 1/4 to 93 3/4. Burroughs off 1/2 to 69 1/4, IBM fell 2 1/4 to 312 1/4, Polaroid off 1/2 to 40 1/2. Disney lost 1/2 to 37 3/4 and Procter and Gamble fell 1/2 to 80 1/2.

Energy issues were also weak with Atlantic Standard of Indiana lost 1/2 to 61 1/4, Cities Service up 1/2 to 61 1/4, Standard of Indiana lost 1 to 58 1/2, Mobil fell 1 1/2 to 73 1/2, Schlumberger lost 7/8 to 103 1/2, and United Nuclear fell 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Among the basic industry issues, Carpenter Tech up 1/2 to 27 1/2, U.S. Steel off 1/2 to 24 1/4, Dupont off 1/2 to 138 1/4, Kimberly Clark up 1/2 to 40 1/4, and U.S. gypsum added 1/2 to 28 1/2.

Auto and machinery issues turned in a mixed performance with GM down 1/2 to 65 1/2, Delta lost 1/2 to 28 1/2, Burlington Northern up 1/2 to 43 1/2, and Norfolk and Western up 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Among the electrical equipment and metals, GE off 1/2 to 48 1/2, Alcoa lost 1/2 to 54 1/2, Kennecott off 1/2 to 24 1/2, and St. Joe Minerals up 1/2 to 27 1/2. (Supplied by Merrill Lynch International)

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Opening Tuesday	SAMA rate	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	6.89	6.93	6.95
Deutsche Mark (100)	180.00	181.00	181.60
Swiss F (100)	200	201.00	200.00
French F (100)	78.00	78.75	79.00
Italian Lira (1000)	4.00	4.02	4.02
Lebanese Lira (100)	—	107.75	107.75
Syrian Lira (100)	—	78.75	86.25
Egyptian Pound	—	4.50	4.80
Kuwaiti Dinar	—	12.25	12.24
Jordanian Dinar	—	11.28	11.30
Emirates Dirham (100)	—	87.00	87.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	—	87.00	87.80
Bahraini Dinar	—	8.70	8.78
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	41.00	—
Iraqi Dinar	—	10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	—	74.00	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	79.25	87.25
Indian Rupee (100)	—	—	41.40
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	32.25	34.25
Gold kg	—	26,500	—
10 Tolas bar	—	3,100	—
Silver kg bar	—	900	—
Japanese yen (100)	1.62	—	—
Canadian dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian franc (10)	1.14	—	—
Dutch guilder	1.67	1.69	—

SAMA rates announced by the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, based on average rates on the London money market and the official price of the U.S. dollar.

Cash and transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah. Tel.: 23815

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5 TSING YI ISLAND	U.E.P.	GENERAL	24.3.79	
6 AGIOS NICOLAOS	BARBER	STEEL BARS	26.3.79	
10 WUXI	ORRI	LOADING UREA	21.3.79	
12 STRAHLFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79	
13 STEINFELS	ALIREZA	GENERAL	26.3.79	
16 FINN HAWK	S.M.C.	GENERAL/CONTNS	26.3.79	
17 CHASTINE MAERSK	KANOO	GENERAL	25.3.79	
20 CARICA	S.A.I.T.E.	C. CEMENT IN BAG	12.3.79	
22 ARABIAN PROGRESS	KANOO	CONTAINERS	27.3.79	
27 N TAI SUN	S.E.A.	GENERAL	26.3.79	
27 S CLIMAX EMERALD	U.E.P.	RICE IN BAGS	25.3.79	
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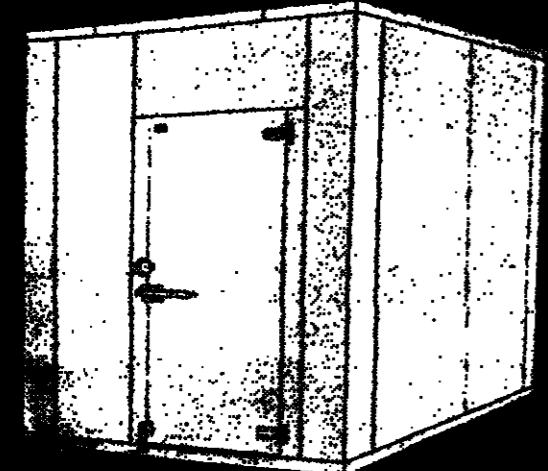
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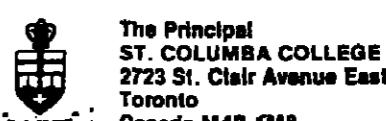
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PAGE 12

International

**Uganda Radio denies flight**

## Amin reported commanding at front

NAIROBI, March 27 (R) — Uganda radio Tuesday denied a report that President Idi Amin may have fled Uganda, saying he is busy on the frontline commanding his troops against invading Tanzanian forces.

The radio said a military spokesman, normally taken to mean the president himself, "dismisses BBC allegations that Life President Amin has fled the country."

"He said this is baseless information intended to confuse the people. The life president is chief of staff and is very busy on the frontline commanding his troops against invading Tanzanian aggressors supported by international propagandists and confused mass media."

The BBC said Monday a woman who broke into a telephone call to the Uganda radio station said Amin left Uganda three days ago.

The report that Amin was at the front was the first official, albeit approximate, indication of his whereabouts for 24 hours. Monday morning a presidential aide said the president was cut off from Kampala by 12 Tanzanian tanks

which were blocking the road within sight of his official residence near Entebbe International Airport.

Tanzanian sources denied any Tanzanian tanks were on the Entebbe road. Ugandan exiles said the tanks were Ugandan and were taking part in a coup attempt led by Brig. Emilio Mondo, minister of state for defense.

Other exiles said Amin had gone to Arua in his native north-

### Parliament dissolved

### Canada to vote May 22

OTTAWA, March 27 (R) — Canada's parliament has been dissolved and a general election announced for May 22.

House of Commons Speaker Allan MacEachen made the announcement Monday as Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau was at Government House requesting the dissolution of Parliament by Governor-General Edward Schreyer.

The Commons was winding up a debate on government spending plans when it was dissolved.

The 57-day election campaign was expected to start later this week.

Trudeau, who will mark 11 years as prime minister April 20, is obliged under law to call an election by July 8; the date of the last election in 1974.

The prime minister has led his Liberal Party to victory in three previous elections — 1968, 1972 and 1974.

### From page one

#### Arafat

The official Iraq News Agency put the number of demonstrators at half a million. Reporters following the rally estimated there were at least 10,000.

The Arab League meeting involved foreign and finance ministers from 18 of the league's 22 member states.

Only Egypt, the Sudan, Oman and Djibouti are not represented. The governments of Sudan and Oman have not opposed Sadat's initiative.

Nearly all the Arab governments disapprove of the treaty on grounds it does not satisfy basic Arab demands, especially Palestinian national rights and the return of East Jerusalem, which is Islam's third holiest site.

Middle East and Africa against "foreign interests and military adventures."

Throughout a day of celebration, Carter did not minimize the hurdles facing full implementation of the accord.

#### Oil

duced uncertainty over the future. "But there had been some fear that we would have had both — a hefty increase in the base price and sharply increased surcharges," a dealer explained.

In a related development, Venezuela announced plans to raise its oil production capacity to around 2.8 million barrels a day, while maintaining annual production at an average of 2.2 million barrels daily.

#### Egypt

As if to underscore Carter's statement that "differences still separate the signatories," both Begin and Sadat touched on their conflicting viewpoints in public utterances.

At the signing, Begin recalled his joy at the seizure of East Jerusalem by Israeli paratroopers in 1967 — a seizure Egypt and the Arab world still challenge.

And Sadat, in his toast at the

dinner, spoke of Palestinians soon

being able to "take the first step on the road of self-determination and statehood." Begin and his National family oppose a Palestinian state.

Carter, in his toast, seemed

intent on urging that all parties,

perhaps including the Palestine Liberation Organization, join the

search for a comprehensive

Mideast settlement.

#### Rallies

dent Valery Giscard d'Estaing and warned that any joint declaration

by the Nine in support of the accord "will be considered as a

challenge to the Arabs."

The bomb attacks Tuesday, for which the PLO claimed responsibility, occurred in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Nine persons, including five foreign tourists, were injured in

the Jerusalem grenade blast which shook the old city just as Egypt and Israel signed their peace treaty.

In a Tel Aviv suburb, one woman was killed and 18 other Israelis

were injured when a blast rocked the central market in Lydda.

The explosion was caused by a time-bomb placed under a vegeta-

ble stall and was set off as the market was filling up with morning

shoppers, police said.

The explosion in Paris occurred in the Jewish hostel's crowded

street level restaurant shortly after noon as some 50 young students

were eating or waiting for their lunch.

erated."

Dr. Yosef Luke, 66, a former vice-chancellor of Uganda's Makerere University, told a press conference the new administration would travel to Uganda as soon as practical and probably establish itself in the southern town of Masaka.

Front sources said the move could be within days and added that the chairman of its military committee, Paulo Muwanga, was already on his way to the scene of the fighting between Tanzanian-backed exile guerrillas and Amin's forces.

Tuesday's press conference in this northern town at the foot of Mount Kilimanjaro followed a weekend meeting of Ugandan exile groups from the United States, Europe and Africa which ended with the formation of the UNLP.

Luke said, "the Ugandan problem is not new. Since 1971 we have been ruled by Amin and we have been subjected to all sorts of cruel treatment. Many of our people have died. We don't know exactly, perhaps 500,000."



STRINGING ALONG : Lin Ten-Hai of Peking shows Arthur Fiedler conductor of the Boston Pops, his pipa, a stringed instrument he will play with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. He came to the United States with the Boston Symphony after their recent Chinese tour. (AP photo).

By pro-West guerrillas

## Mozambique attacks threatened

SALISBURY, March 27 (AP)

— A Mozambique rebel group has vowed to launch urban guerrilla warfare in a renewed effort to bring down the Marxist government of Samora Machel, release hundreds of political prisoners and allow free elections, a communiqué broadcast here Monday said.

The little-known Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) claimed responsibility for last Friday's attack on a fuel depot. Later reports said one fifth of the fuel — worth about \$ 300,000 — was destroyed.

said the raid marked the beginning of a new phase in the fight for control of the country.

In the raid, oil reportedly worth \$ 16 million owned by the government was lost. The rebel broadcast also said other successes against the government were scored.

The Mozambique government had said enemy forces attacked the fuel depot. Later reports said one fifth of the fuel — worth about \$ 300,000 — was destroyed.

It was the first major urban attack by anti-government forces since independence in 1975.

The rebels claim to have been operating in several provinces in a bid to topple Machel and install a pro-Western government.

The Maputo government says Rhodesia arms and supplies the rebels. It also charges that the rebels in turn assist the Rhodesians in cross-border raids into Mozambique to strike at anti-Salisbury guerrilla bases.

HONG KONG March 27 (AP) — China's public media are going all out to attract foreign advertisements.

Hong Kong's major Communist newspapers, "Ta Kung Pao" and "Wen Wei Po," have carried announcements almost daily soliciting television and radio commercials, newspaper and magazine advertisements and neon light signs, window and other displays for China.

"Wen Wei Po" announced in front page lead story Tuesday it has been appointed sole advertising agent for Guangdong (Kwangtung) television in Hong Kong and the nearby Portuguese colony of Macao.

And "Ta Kung Pao" announced it has been appointed advertising agent for Peking "Workers' Daily," Shanghai "Liberation Daily," and a Shanghai radio and television station.

"Ta Kung Pao" said it will accept advertisements for seven Chinese periodicals, movie commercials and neon light and window displays.

A 15-second television spot costs 1,000 yuan (\$ 625), while 60-second radio spot costs 20 yuan (\$ 125).

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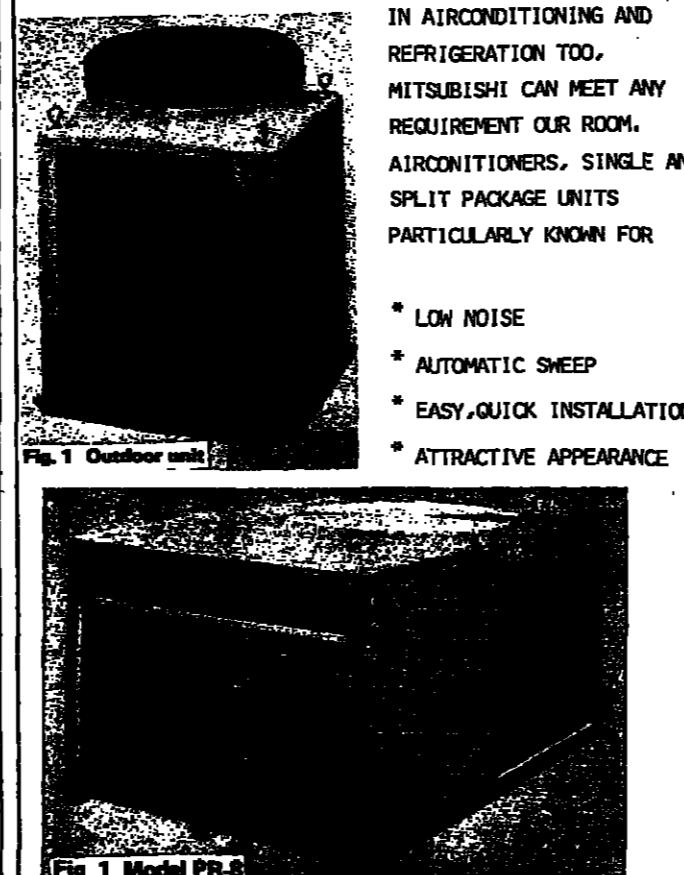
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Wednesday - Cold Buffet - Couscous Lebanon Style  
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